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"Eugenics is the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

OBJECTS.

I.

Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals.

II.

To spread a knowledge of the Laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge might affect the improvement of the race.

III.

To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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|----------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Membership | - | - | - | One Guinea per Annum. |
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Attendance at Lectures, Discussions, and General Meetings, Use of Library.
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own answer would be that judicious experiment alone can show. But I would fain have heard Sir Oliver's. I understand the first rung of Sir Oliver's morality to be "consideration for others"—the only one in my experience that doesn't give way. A useful corollary is his definition of the new tidiness—not the "not making a litter, but the not leaving it."

The delivery of messages in exact words is "a sort of beginning of scientific training." Another element in that training is that when children ask a serious question, "they should be told as far as possible the exact truth." Why, he asks, must each generation hand down to the next an "incubus of meaningless rubbish?" If we don't know what we are asked we must "confess ignorance, and offer to try and worry out the answer together." Above all we must beware of the "artificially systematic." We are even to yield to the child who dreads going to sleep in the dark—"the dread will soon pass if not artificially fostered."

The eugenic note is not omitted—all children must be "given a decent chance in life, both by ancestry and by nurture." And again—"the key-note sounding through the history of the human race is preparation, preparation for the race that shall be"—with an occasional modulation, I venture to add, into the closely related key of immediate happiness.

Of Sir Oliver's religious wisdom I hesitate to give samples, if only because I am not sure that I always understand him. But however metaphysics may divide, we can all accept such salutary doctrine as this: "Nothing can be so inspiring to a human being as the idea that he is of value, that his help is really wanted. Nothing can so enforce the doctrine of responsibility as the realisation that it rests with us to choose whether we shall mend or mar, shall beautify or deface, some portion of the work of creation."

J. R.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, June, 1912. John Hains: *The Degenerates*. Quoting the case of one workhouse in which sixteen feeble-minded women gave birth to 116 children, the author claims that the burden of supporting degeneracy should be lifted from the shoulders of the oppressed rate-payer, by saving the nation from the offspring of degenerates. To talk of interference with the liberty of the subject in this respect is ridiculous. To perpetuate a cruel wrong is the right of no man. What is demanded is a check on license.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY, April, 1912. Hastings Gilford, F.R.C.S.: *Alcoholism and Problems of Growth and Development*. By growth is meant a quantitative change—an affair of numbers, of addition or of accumulation. Development is qualitative and is measured by progress rather than by mass. Under normal circumstances growth and development are so intimately related, that it is not easy to separate them in thought. When we are concerned with the abnormal, then tendency to part company becomes increasingly noticeable the further from the normal we progress. Of all the toxins which produce morbid effects on the fœtus, none is comparable with alcohol, syphilis, and lead. Apparently they alone are capable of producing definite errors of growth and development.

The way in which alcohol tends to separate growth and development, inducing disorder and incoherence where there was before symmetry and order, is in keeping with all that is known of the action of the same drug in other directions. In the rising stages, growth and development are impeded

and thwarted; in the descending stages growth is stimulated, development accelerated and consequently shortened.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 11th, 1912. F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S.: *Sanity and Insanity*. The alarming increase of cost to the rate-payer for the maintenance of the insane has during recent years aroused public interest in the prevention of insanity. Yet Dr. Mott is of opinion that the increase is more apparent than real, because (1) the standard of sanity has been raised; (2) the death-rate of registered lunatics does not approach the high level of earlier years of L.C.C. management; (3) a number of aged paupers who were formerly treated in infirmaries are now sent to asylums.

"No child is born insane, though it may be born feeble-minded either from actual organic disease or inborn germinal cerebral deficiency. The former being an acquired character is not heritable, a fact of very considerable importance in diagnosis and segregation with the view of prevention of transmission of feeble-mindedness.

"In diseases of the mind there are two factors—namely, the soil and the seed, the inborn and the acquired environmental. There are individuals born of sound stocks that no acquired conditions—for example, drink, . . . head injuries, emotional shock, distress . . . separately or even all combined—can render insane. There are others, and these are generally from a neuropathic stock, whose mental equilibrium may be upset by any one of these exciting causes."

The article contains a number of statistical tables.

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE, April, 1912. James Frederick Corsor, M.D., D.P.H. Camb.: *An Inquiry into the Occurrence of an Inherited Tendency to Insanity in the Insane of Rural Population*. A long article by the Assistant Medical Officer of the Bucks. County Asylum, based upon statistics and observations of patients admitted to the asylum over a period of nearly eleven years. The particular subjects dealt with are enumerated as follows:

- (1) The Proportion of Cases with Hereditary Predisposition.
- (2) The Influence of Insane Heredity in Different Forms of Insanity.
- (3) The Relative Frequency of Transmission of Hereditary Influence by Father and Mother respectively.
- (4) Direct and Collateral Heredity.
- (5) The Comparative Susceptibility of the Sexes to Hereditary Influence.
- (6) Cases with Evidence of Insanity in Brothers and Sisters only.
- (7) A Comparison between Hereditary Cases and Non-hereditary Cases as regards the Age at which a First Attack of Insanity Occurred.
- (8) Recurrence of Attack in Manic-depressive Insanity in Relation to Hereditary Influence.
- (9) A Comparison between the Forms of Insanity in Ancestors and Descendants.

The article concludes with a dozen illustrative pedigrees which are of considerable interest.

BEDROCK, April, 1912. G. Archdall Reid, M.B., F.R.S.E.: *Recent Researches in Alcoholism*: Alcohol is an agent of Natural Selection. The diverse behaviour of men indicates variations in their susceptibility to the charm of alcohol; the most susceptible tend to be eliminated. Given equal accessibility to alcohol, the most temperate races are those which have been most exposed, and the least temperate those which have been least exposed. Jews, Greeks, Italians, Germans—with a very long experience of wine—are extremely temperate. In N. Europe alcohol has been less accessible. Its inhabitants are less temperate than S. Europeans. In modern England the better classes are the more temperate section of the community. Alcohol exercises also a social selection. The most drunken races now are the savages of the western world to whom alcohol was introduced by Europeans in quite recent times.

"The conclusion is that alcohol is not a cause of racial degeneration, but of evolution, and that this evolution, this adaptation to environment takes the form of a decreasing susceptibility to its charm."

"Very plainly alcohol has not caused racial deterioration; that is, it has not caused permanent injury in those strains of germ-plasm which have survived and contributed to the race. But it is conceivable that alcohol drunk by the parent, especially by the pregnant mother, may so injure offspring that they are enfeebled, though not in any sense degenerate. In that case the enfeeblement is acquired, not innate; the germ-cells, or the offspring which arise from them, are injured by a bad environment (the unhealthy parental body or the alcohol circulating in it); but this injury, since it is not a variation, is not transmissible to descendants."

SCIENCE PROGRESS, April, 1912. Edward Hindle: *The Inheritance of Acquired Characters in Trypanosomes.*

LANCET, June 15th, 1912. Norman Moore, M.D.: *The Presence and Intensity of Syphilis in the Past and at the Present Day.*

LANCET, June 15th, 1912. *Syphilis, its Prevalence, its Relation to Public Health and its Treatment.* (Report of the Discussion at a special meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine.)

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, June, 1912. W. R. MacDermott, M.B.: *The Mnemic Theory of Heredity.*

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, May, 1912. Mrs. Alec Tweedie: *Eugenics.*

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VIII. 4, July—August, 1911.

H. Poll: *Mischlingskunde, Ähnlichkeitsforschung und Verwandtschaftslehre.*

A. Macieszka and A. Wrzosek: *Experimente und Beobachtungen, welche beweisen, dass die durch Verletzung des Nervus ischiadicus hervorgerufenen Verunstaltungen der hinteren Extremitäten bei Meerschweinchen und weissen Mäusen auf die Nachkommen nicht vererbt werden.* A report of a long series of experiments with guinea-pigs and white mice, of which the result has been to cast further doubts on the accuracy of Brown-Séquard's observations.

H. Fehlinger: *Kreuzungen beim Menschen.* The author discusses in far too general terms a subject of which we have practically no exact knowledge (although there is a mass of uncorroborated testimony by more or less incompetent and biassed observers), and in regard to which therefore it is premature to attempt to draw any hard and fast conclusions. His theory is that the crossing of races is the main cause of racial decay. (See Fischer in IX. 1, *infra*.)

Walter Claassen: *Beiträge zur Feststellung der Ernährungsverhältnisse des deutschen Land- und Stadtvolkes.* A valuable study from the standpoint of social hygiene of the deterioration in the quality of the food consumed by the German people, by an exceptionally competent writer.

S. Kekule von Stradowitz: *Aus der Geschichte des Geschlechtes Fugger.*

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VIII. 5, September—October, 1911. J. C. H. de Meijere: *Über getrennte Vererbung der Geschlechter.* The tendency of this study is to show that the characters of both sexes are in each individual and in each gamete. The author arrives at a position very similar to Professor Weismann's, but, as he is careful to point out, on the basis of experimental evidence rather than deduction.

Walter Claassen: *Beiträge zur Feststellung der Ernährungsverhältnisse des deutschen Land- und Stadtvolkes.* Conclusion.

Max Hirsch: *Der Geburtenrückgang.* The fall in the birth-rate in Germany is due to a decrease in the relative number of legitimate children born; the statistics of illegitimacy have shown little change. Of the 9½ million German working women, almost fifty per cent. are married. To these women pregnancy and confinement mean labour under more difficult conditions, a loss of wages, and an additional burden of work at home. A limitation of the number of their offspring has become a necessity, if employment and consequently income is not to be lost. On the other hand, women of the poorer classes are literally compelled to work out when the number of

children born exceeds the material means of taking care of them. It is not known yet to what extent the reproductive organs (including the capacity to breast-feed) are injured by the wear and tear of employment, and especially by exposure to toxic influences: recent statistical investigations (e.g., the material furnished by the *Leipziger Ortskrankenkassen*), however, have shown such injuries to be of a very serious nature. A further cause of the fall in the legitimate birth-rate lies in the increase of late marriages, as a result of which the child-bearing period of the wife is shortened and the danger of venereal infection increased for both husband and wife. According to Kisch, Seligmann, Prochownick and Rochard, about one family in ten is sterile, and, according to Prinzing, such marriages are responsible for a loss of 220,000 children annually in Germany. In 50 per cent. of childless marriages gonorrheal infection is considered to be the cause of sterility; and this condition of affairs is all the more serious for the reason (1) that venereal diseases are increasing (Blaschko, Claassen and others), and (2) that hindrances have been placed by legislation in the way of the prophylaxis of such diseases. The most important cause of the fall in the legitimate birth-rate is facultative sterility (use of preventives); second to it is abortion, which is resorted to when Neo-Malthusian methods fail. There are no statistics, but the general impression is that abortion is increasing in all industrial nations.

The causes of late marriages, in so far as the Government and commercial and industrial employers impose restrictions on the marrying of their officials and employees (officers, school teachers, bank clerks, shop assistants, etc.), are also of an economic nature. (In France, early marriages are encouraged by the Government as well as by many private employers.) On the other hand, the majority of late marriages of persons who are not subjected to any direct pressure by the authorities or their employers (professional men, merchants, etc.), are no less a result of economic considerations. The most capable and ambitious elements of the population are, on the whole, those who marry latest.

It is no less impossible to ascertain precisely the share which Neo-Malthusianism has in the falling of the birth-rate, than important to remember that the rôle played by mechanical means of prevention must not be exaggerated. A large proportion of the poorer classes, including artisans and peasants, are in the habit of restricting their families without the use of any mechanical means. The author sharply criticises, for the following reasons, the attempts which are being made in Germany, Belgium, Holland, England, France and America to discourage the sale of preventives: (1) (as has already been pointed out by the *Gesellschaft zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten* in a petition to the Reichstag) the result cannot fail to be an enormous increase in the incidence of venereal diseases and their consequences to the health of the nation and to the birth-rate; (2) if the ordinary means of preventing conception are taken away, a still greater proportion of the population will turn to other and more injurious methods, including abortion, all of which may on occasion lead to physiological sterility; ("to combat the evils of abortion and at the same time to forbid the use of preventives, amounts to very much the same thing as attempting to fight an epidemic after inhibiting the use of disinfectants"); (3) the means will be taken from physicians, who, in the interest of the race and of the health and welfare of the individual, often have occasion to advise their patients to avoid procreation.

Dr. Hirsch believes that the rational method of obtaining an adequate surplus of births is to continue to reduce the death-rate by the further development of social hygiene, and to put into practice a broad and comprehensive eugenic policy. Since there is a natural limit to the reduction of the death-rate, the lion's share of the work of regeneration must be accomplished by eugenics.

Diskussionen und Erklärungen. Rudolf Allers: *Noch einmal die Frage der Trinkerkinde; zugleich eine Erwiderung auf den Brief von Professor Karl*

Pearson, F.R.S., in *Heft 3 dieses Archivs*. (Ten pages of criticism of Pearson and Elderton's "First Study," closing the writer's part in the controversy).

Among the more important books and papers reviewed, are F. Reiche's *Über Umfang und Bedeutung der elterlichen Belastung bei der Lungenschwindsucht Münchener mediz. Wochenschrift*, September 19th, 1911; and Plaut und Goring, *Untersuchungen an Kindern und Ehegatten von Paralytikern*, *ibid*, September 12th, 1911.

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VIII. 6, November—December, 1911. J. C. H. de Meijere: *ber getrennte Vererbung der Geschlechter*. Conclusion.

W. Weinberg: *Vererbungsforschung und Genealogie*. A short criticism of the late Professor Ottokar Lorenz's famous, but now in part antiquated, *Lehrbuch der gesamten wissenschaftlichen Genealogie* (1898).

A. Ploetz: *Zusammenhang der Sterblichkeit der Kinder mit dem Lebensalter der Eltern bei ihrer Geburt und mit der Geburtenreihenfolge*. Preliminary notice. A detailed account is to follow in a later number.

Bayertal: *ber den gegenwärtigen Stand der Frage nach den Beziehungen zwischen Hirngrösse und Intelligenz*. A statistical study based on the intelligence of school children, as diagnosed by their teachers. The author finds that although the various relative grades of intelligence (very good, good, moderate, low) are represented in all normal heads, the tendency is for the heads of the most intelligent to have a circumference above the average. The largest heads (57 cm. boys, and 56½ cm. girls) are as a rule not the most intelligent; on the other hand, the highest grade of intelligence is sometimes found among the smallest (normal) heads, *i.e.*, such as are not below a minimum size of 50½ cm. in 14 years old boys and 50 cm. in girls of the same age. We are furthermore informed that "there is no use in investigating the circumferences of the heads of women of genius (*genialer Weiber*)—there are no [such women], if by genius we understand the highest grade of ability; or, to put it more accurately, the rudimentary constituents (*Anlagen*) of genius remain latent in them. Still, it is not to be doubted that a stupid woman will never be the mother of a man of genius. . . ."

W. Strohmayer: *Die Vererbung des Habsburger Familientypus*. Preliminary notice, with a diagram.

Among the *Kleinere Mitteilungen* is a notice by W. Claassen, in which he shows (in connexion with his well-known studies in degeneration): (1) that the percentage of the fit for military service (in Germany) is continuing to fall, and that the decline is especially marked among the town-born artisan class, and (2) that the statistics of the sick-funds show a rapid increase of illness.

R. Goldschmidt's excellent *Einführung in die Vererbungswissenschaft* is reviewed by L. Plate, and A. Koller's *Die Zählung der geistig gebrechlichen Kinder des schulpflichtigen Alters im Kanton Appenzell A. Rh., vom Herbst, 1907*, by Otto Diem. The result of this investigation has been to show that in the majority of the 369 cases of feeble-minded children the weakness was either inherited (27%)—direct inheritance 13·5%—or an indirect outcome of parental alcoholism, apparently leading to germinal injury (30%). A third factor is home work, with its unrestricted hours of employment, night work and defective hygienic conditions (housing, air, sleep, feeding—both of children and adults—and care of children).

This number also contains a criticism by W. Weinberg of Professor Pearson's "The Fight against Tuberculosis and the Death-rate from Phthisis" (to which the latter replied in a letter printed in Vol. ix., 1, p. 87), and a long account by E. Rüdin of Maier and Oberholzer's *Die nordamerikanischen Gesetze gegen die Vererbung von Verbrechen und Geistesstörung und deren Anwendung und Kastration und Sterilisation von Geisteskranken in der Schweiz* (H. 1-3, Bd. VIII. *der juristisch-psychiatrischen Grenzfragen*, Halle, 1911).

NOTES

First International Eugenics Congress, London, Wednesday, July 24th, to Tuesday, July 30th, 1912.—The Meetings of the Congress will be held in the Great Hall of the University of London, South Kensington, W., easily reached by the Underground (South Kensington or Kensington High Street Station) or by omnibus.

In the Meetings and Discussions the English, French, German, and Italian languages will be on an equal footing. The abstracts of the papers will be published in English, French and German.

On Wednesday, July 24th, the offices of the Congress will open in the University of London at 10 a.m. Members and delegates are requested to call during the day to sign the register and enter their address, and to obtain invitations to the receptions, dinners, etc.

The Congress opens on Thursday, July 25th, at 10 a.m., with the Presidential Address.

The papers to be considered by the Congress are grouped under sections as follows:

Thursday, July 25th, Section I., Biology and Eugenics.
Friday, July 26th, Section II., Practical and Legislative.
Saturday, July 27th, Section IIa., Education and Eugenics.
Monday, July 29th, Section III., Sociology and Eugenics.
Tuesday, July 30th, Section IV., Medicine and Eugenics.

An Inaugural Banquet will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, July 24th, at 7 p.m., at which officials of the Congress and readers of papers will be the guests of the Entertainments Committee. Members of the Congress can obtain tickets (price 7/6 each) from the Hon. Secretary, Entertainments Committee, 30, York Terrace, Harley Street, W. Speeches will be made by the President, the Lord Mayor of London, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, and others. The banquet will be followed by a Reception to which all members and associates of the Congress will be invited.

The entertainments include receptions by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, the Lord Mayor of London, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the President and Mrs. Leonard Darwin. On Sunday, July 28th, Mr. Robert Mond is giving a Luncheon and Garden Party in the grounds of Coombe Park, Sevenoaks. Members of the Congress will be conveyed there and back by special train. A limited number of invitations to tea on the Terrace of the House of Commons, and of tickets to hear debates in the House of Commons, etc., will be available.

The Congress Badge consists of a reproduction of the head of Sir Francis Galton. It was thought that no more fitting badge could be adopted for this Congress, which, besides being the *First* International Eugenics Congress, is held in the country of the founder of the science of Eugenics.

All papers read at the Congress will be published in volume form. Foreign papers will appear in the language in which they were given, and also in English.

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American Clergymen and Eugenics.—Early this year the Rev. W. T. Sumner, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Chicago, announced that clergymen of that Cathedral would not marry any couples unless these were able to produce a certificate, signed by a reputable physician, declaring that both parties were physically and mentally qualified to contract

marriage. The announcement provoked considerable discussion among all sections of the community. One of the most striking results, however, was the action quite recently taken by 200 clergymen of Chicago. At a meeting of the federated churches of that city a resolution was unanimously adopted, calling upon pastors to assist in creating public opinion to indorse Dean Sumner's step.

The *New York Times* of June 2nd devoted a whole page to the answers of various leaders of American thought to the question "Should Ministers Marry the Physically Unfit?" Among the printed answers are twelve from leading American clergymen, all of whom support Dean Sumner's position in regard to the marriage of the unfit.

In this connection the remarks of the Bishop of Bristol, when presiding at a recent meeting of the Bristol Branch of the Eugenics Education Society, are of interest. He said that much good would be done if, before a marriage was solemnised, a certificate of life insurance as well as one of publication of banns had to be produced—a life insurance certificate being to some extent a guarantee of good health.

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Lectures at Manchester Municipal Schools of Technology and Art.—Among the "Summer Evening Courses" of lectures in the Manchester Municipal Schools of Technology and Art it is gratifying to note the inclusion of a course upon elementary Eugenics. This is, we believe, the first course of Eugenic instruction organised by a public body. Dr. D'Ewart is responsible for the course, which consists of nine lectures. The Syllabus is as follows: History, meaning, and scope of the subject; Heredity, its importance and the theories concerning it; Mendelism and its practical applications; Investigations and statistics; Results of investigations, *e.g.*, hereditary diseases; Mental defectives, proposed methods of treatment of degenerates; Genius, crime, etc.; Outlook for the future.

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The Feeble-Minded.—At the Annual Conference of the Wilts Poor Law and Local Authorities Association, held in June, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. F. W. Macdonald:

"That inasmuch as the Royal Commission on the care of the feeble-minded, which reported in July, 1908, established the fact of there being large numbers of such persons not under proper care and control, and urgently needing supervision, this Conference expresses its satisfaction at the introduction by the Government of proposals for legislation on this subject, but inasmuch as it is one of great national importance, is of opinion that the grant from the Imperial Exchequer should be such that no large proportion of the cost of maintenance fall upon local authorities, nor an additional heavy burden be imposed upon the rates."

The Rev. F. W. Macdonald also commented upon the tardiness with which the Bill had been brought in. The resolution was carried.

The Mayor of Holborn, Mr. Walter Hazell, presiding at the Annual Conference of the National Federation of Christian Workers among Poor Children, held in June, while declaring himself a believer in emigration as a remedy for unemployment, remarked that legislation to prevent the marriage of the feeble-minded was urgently necessary.

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British Medical Association.—Sir James Barr, M.D., President of the Liverpool Branch of the Eugenics Education Society, has this year been elected President of the British Medical Association. Under his influence members of the Association are bestowing a good deal of attention upon many subjects of eugenic interest.

It is a matter for regret that the opening days of the First International Eugenics Congress should clash with the dates upon which the British Medical Association's Congress is being held. This was unavoidable. The dates of examinations in a number of Continental Universities compelled the selection of the days now fixed upon for the Eugenics Congress.

Particular care has been taken, however, to arrange that all the medical papers to be presented to the Congress shall be read upon the day following the closing meeting of the British Medical Association Congress.

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Second International Moral Education Congress.—At this Congress (to be held at the Hague, August 22nd-27th), Mr. John Russell, M.A., is representing the Eugenics Education Society, and is contributing a paper on "The Eugenics Appeal in Moral Education."

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Cost of Poor Law Relief.—The return of expenditure on Poor Law Relief in England and Wales for the half-year ending September 30th, 1911, shows a gross expenditure of £7,039,237. This represents a decrease of £488,212, as compared with the last corresponding half-year.

The aggregate expenditure on poor relief during the half-year was equivalent to a rate of 3s. 10½d. per head. The corresponding rate in London was 8s. 3d. per head. In London alone the total amount for the half-year was £1,867,640.

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South African Interest.—Great interest was displayed in a lecture on Eugenics delivered recently by Dr. F. C. K. Murray in Cape Town. Speaking at its close, Lady Innes said she hoped that the outcome of the interest aroused would be some practical work for the safety of the new race of South Africa. She advised those present to join the Eugenics Education Society of London.

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A Course in Eugenics at the University of Pittsburg, U.S.A., has been arranged for the coming year. The Lecturer is Prof. Roswell H. Johnson.

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Garden City Summer School.—In the Syllabus of subjects for consideration at the Letchworth Summer School (July 26th to August 6th), we are pleased to note the inclusion of "Eugenics."

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The National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, from June 11th to 14th. In the Crime and Inebriate Section a paper on "Inebriety and Feeble-Mindedness" was read by Dr. James Sturrock, in which he pointed out the danger of demanding the segregation of the apparently weak-minded very early in life. He contended that "the tests of mental ability that have been suggested or employed as yet cannot possibly differentiate at an early age the character, the moral sense, the appetites that may be latent, but have no call to show themselves in school life as they will appear when moulded in the school of experience. We may even be in danger of stopping the progress of many a mediocre child who, as so often happens, afterwards outstrips his more brilliant class-mates."

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Lectures on Eugenics.—The demand for lecturers on Eugenics has been for some time considerably in excess of the number of those able to give their services voluntarily. The Society has, therefore, made arrangements whereby any societies desiring lectures on elementary Eugenics, during the autumn or winter session, may obtain the services of fully qualified lecturers at a strictly nominal fee. All enquiries as to dates, subjects, etc., should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Eugenics Education Society, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

QUARTERLY CHRONICLE

APRIL 18th, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., at the Grafton Galleries.—Professor J. Lindsay lectured on "The Problem of Immunity from Disease in its Relation to Eugenics." Chairman: the President.

May 13th, Monday, 8.30 p.m., at the Burlington Gardens Theatre.—Mr. A. E. Crawley, M.A., lectured on "Exogamy and Eugenics." Chairman: the President.

May 16th, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., at the Grafton Galleries.—Mr. L. Doncaster, M.A., lectured on "Sex-Limited Inheritance." The President occupied the chair, and Professor W. Bateson spoke in the discussion.

June 3rd, Monday, 8.30 p.m., at the Burlington Gardens Theatre.—Mr. Cyril Burt lectured on "The Inheritance of Mental Characteristics." Chairman: Dr. Seligmann.

June 20th, Thursday, 3 p.m., at the Grafton Galleries.—The Annual General Meeting, followed by a Reception by the President and the Council.

MEETINGS

April 19th, Friday.—Mr. Hope-Jones gave a lecture on "Elementary Eugenics" to the Hayward's Heath Women's Liberal Association.

April 28th, Sunday.—Miss Theodora Johnson, Hon. Organising Secretary of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, gave an address on Eugenics at Bristol.

May 14th, Tuesday.—Miss Trench spoke on Eugenics at a meeting of the League of the Kingdom Society.

June 14th, Friday.—The President gave an Address on Eugenics to the Bristol Branch of the Society for Physical Education and Improvement at the University. The Bishop of Bristol took the chair.

June 27th, Thursday.—Mr. E. J. Lidbetter opened the discussion on Eugenics at the Biennial Health Conference.

COMMITTEES

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| April | 3rd, Wednesday. | Council Meeting. |
| " | 18th, Thursday. | Congress Executive. |
| May | 1st, Wednesday. | Council Meeting. |
| " | " " | Congress Executive. |
| " | 15th " | Congress Committee. |
| June | 7th, Friday. | Congress Executive. |
| " | 20th, Thursday. | Council Meeting. |
| " | 26th, Wednesday. | Congress Exhibition Committee. |